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When CIA Spies Come In From the Cold—

Headlines are focused on mavericks who train terrorists, spy for hostile powers, leak vital secrets. But the vast majority of former agents exploit their unique expertise for different purposes.

When an American spy ends his cloak-and-dagger work for Uncle Sam, his life in the shadows may not be over.

A few maverick ex-agents have continued to lead the covert life even after "coming in from the cold." Often operating outside the law, these onetime spies cash in on clandestine skills honed—and secrets learned—as government agents. Sometimes earning millions of dollars, they move in a mysterious, violent world of guns, explosives, criminals and foreign agents.

Two former operatives of the Central Intelligence Agency are accused of masterminding a terrorist training school for Libya's Muammar Qadhafi and supplying him with explosives and technical expertise. A third has been convicted of selling secrets to Russia—the only known case of a double agent in the agency's 34-year history. Some former CIA contract agents, free-lance operators who undertake specific contracts from the agency, have been arrested on drug-smuggling charges.

While only a relative few become outlaws, these nonetheless have caused headaches for the vast majority of ex-spies who go into legitimate work. As a result, sentiment is building for tighter restraints on all former agents.

Experts agree that those who resort to questionable activities are rare among the thousands of CIA operatives who quit the agency during the 1970s because of purges, scandals and disillusionment. Yet the pressures that can create a rogue are felt by all. Foremost is the difficulty of making a new life after a career spent spying, often in exotic places and sometimes amid great danger. Some say it is an addictive combination.

There are other problems. Many potential employers are sensitive to public hostility toward the espionage trade and worry about any CIA ties that may remain. Many agents, especially those who have spent a long time spying, lack readily marketable job skills in the business world. And some spies simply find themselves suited for no other work. For them, covert activity has become not just a job, but a way of life.

For a look at what spies do after leaving the government, *U.S. News & World Report* has focused on a score of ex-agents who have entered private life in recent years. While most are respected businessmen, others operate on the wrong side of the law. Both are examined in this report.

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Global Terrorism: Making It Pay

A few former agents have turned to selling covert skills to the highest bidders. Prime examples are Francis E. Ternil

early 1970s in international espionage exploiting explosive enemy by a federal in the Middle

Wilson v been heavily invasion of Cuban ex-dummy co could be communicate CIA in 19

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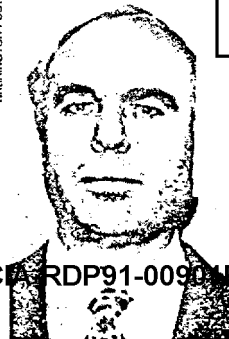
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The two recruit structors, includin tions experts and cret Navy facility of weaponry at ployes, later fired them obtain weap them in other way

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WASHINGTON POST



Ex-CIA agents Edwin Wilson, left, and Francis Ternil are accused

ATLANTA JOURNAL
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The Paisley Affair

A CIA tale of blood and intrigue

By Daniel Burstein

Constitution Special Correspondent

WASHINGTON — It was a sun-swept afternoon, September 24, 1978. A lone sailor — middle-aged, tanned, with a scraggly beard — allowed his 31-foot sloop, the Brillig, to drift across the shimmering waters of Chesapeake Bay. He studied some documents from his briefcase. He switched on and off his very special radio. He munched on a pickle loaf sandwich.

Then something extraordinary happened. Something violent. Something that shook American national security to its foundations and is still reverberating around the world in financial scandals, murders and the nuclear brinksmanship of the superpowers.

Exactly what happened to John Arthur Paisley three years ago is not known for certain by anyone who will talk about it. The Central Intelligence Agency, for which he worked much of his life as an expert on Soviet nuclear capabilities, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Senate Intelligence Committee may know. But their reports remain clamped under a tight lid of secrecy.

Paisley, 55, never finished his sandwich and never returned from that day at sea. A bloated, blood-drained corpse with a 9mm bullet lodged in the brain was dragged out of the bay a week after the empty Brillig ran aground.

Soon thereafter, the Maryland State Police identified the body as Paisley's and the cause of death as suicide. Official accounts from the police, FBI and CIA, pictured Paisley as a "low-level analyst" retired from the CIA, who committed suicide in despondency over his estrangement from his wife Maryann.

It took only a few weeks, however, for investigative reporters to tear through all three points in the official story with a mountain of evidence and a maze of un-

Newspaper: in that Paisley was not as Stansfield Turner, had contended, important figures in community. In fact, prominently in the Soviet "mole" (double upper echelons of the some suspect, was the

Investigators also found discrepancies in the body, discrepancies

this day, there are serious questions about Paisley's and whether the cause was suicide.

Paisley's disappearance and possible death rocked Washington in the fall of 1978. One CIA source remarked at the time that "this thing is so big it touches every vital nerve in Langley," the CIA's headquarters. A senator confided more than a year later that the Carter administration's failure to win Senate ratification of the SALT agreement had "a very great deal" to do with concerns that Paisley's disappearance had somehow compromised U.S. satellite verification abilities — the field in which Paisley was most expert.

Three years later, the demand for answers about Paisley has not abated. The mystery has grown only more knotted and troublesome as a continuing tale of blood and intrigue is associated with Paisley's name:

- In mid-1980, the Nugan-Hand Merchant's Bank in Australia collapsed with Francis J. Nugan having been found murdered earlier in the year and his American partner, Jon Michael Hand, having disappeared. Scandalous revelations poured out about the CIA's use of the bank to launder funds for international covert action. It was an important enough institution for former CIA director William Colby to have been Nugan's personal lawyer in America, and it has recently come to light that Paisley was particularly preoccupied with Nugan-Hand's operations in August and September 1978, only days before his disappearance. He had specifically asked a former consultant to the bank to join him at Coopers and Lybrand, an accounting firm intimately involved in the CIA's financial affairs where Paisley was employed after his formal retirement from the CIA in 1974.